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CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors, No. 78 William st., New York.

FAMILY SEWING .- Experienced operators with Wheeler & Wilson's machines sent to residences in city or country; prices moderate. Also, Seamstresses by the day or week. Apply at No. 122 West 37th-st., first floor.

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If any one should ask us what in our opinion arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the baldheaded, we should without besitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Harn Restorative. See advertisement in another column—thousville Journal. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

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They are superior, and stand far in advance of all the Pills of

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that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
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Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Threat, &c., yield to a few applications. Reware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL's original article. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

Mr. A. Rosn is agent for the sale of The Tribunk, in Harr-rond, Connection. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week must be handed in to-day. We must again request our advertising patrons to send in their announcements as early in the day as pos-

I will thank the Editors of Republican journals to stop reprinting or accrediting a bogus letter purporting to be my private letter to Gov. Seward about which a discussion has been had. The real letter has not been furnished for publication; and the counterfeit-which talks of "Galway steamers," &c .- was got up in one of the Sunday newspaper offices of this City. I do not care about its publication in journals hostile to me; but I am somewhat mortified when I perceive that some of my political riends mistake that for my letter.

A dispatch from Albany states that Mr. Gree ley's letter to Mr. Seward has been placed by Mr. S. in the hands of Mr. Weed, who will return it to Mr. Greeley.

A passenger-train on the Belleville (Mo.) Railroad ran off the track yesterday, and some thirty persons were injured, many seriously. A large number of delegates to the Missouri Democratic Convention were on the train.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in Newark, N. J., assem-bled last evening to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin. It is estimated that about 20,000 people were present.

The Pony Express, which left Rubey Valley, 300 miles west of Salt Lake on the 3d inst., arrived at St. Joseph last evening. Connection between Rubey Valley and San Francisco had been cut off by the Indians, and no Express had left San Francisco since that of the 18th ult., and which arrived at St. Joseph on June 1st.

THE PLATFORM AT BALTIMORE. A number of journals in the interest of the

Democratic party profess to hope that the platform difficulty may be settled at Baltimore by the adoption of the so-called Tennessee resolution. That resolution, brought forward at Charleston after the secession had taken place, and as a means of conciliating the seceders, though offered in the name of Tennessee, was really concocted by the New-York delegation. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation."

This resolution, upon which no action was taken by the Convention to which it was offered, would, according to reports current at Charleston, have ory to the seceders, and hence, we suppose, the idea that it may yet form the basis of party reunion.

The New-York-Tennessee resolution is but an attempt to stifle the dispute which has arisen out of old ambiguities by substituting a new ambiguity in their place. Property is a word which, just at the present time, bears a very different signification North and South. At the North, in the connection in which it is used in the above cited resolution, that word would suggest only the idea of household goods, farming and mechanical utensils, merchandise, and live stock. Certainly, all the citizens of the United States have a right to settle in the Territories with such of these articles as they may possess. Certainly, neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have any authority to deprive them of this right. This is, indeed, such a mere truism that anybody might well wonder that the Democratic party should think it necessary to proclaim it in so formal and solemn a manner, and to back up their own assertion of it by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

But cross Mason and Dixon's line, and this mystery is at once solved. No sooner is that line passed than the word property gets a great extension of its meaning. It still means household goods, tools, and live stock; but, in addition to these, and much more than all these, it means slaves. So that this resolution which, to Northern ears, seems merely to assert what nobody ever disputed, to Southern cars appears to concede all that the South ever claimed in relation to Slavery in the Territories. Were it worth while to dwell upon the matter, we might refer to the use of the term "all the citizens of the United 'States," instead of "citizens of all the States" and to the reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, as designedly introduced with the very purpose of giving to either side a ground for claiming that its interpretation is

he true one. Were this matter of ambiguous platforms, designed to bear one interpretation at the North and another at the South, a new thing instead of an old, stale, and broken-down expedient; had no open breach occurred in the party; had no Charleston Convention been held, and no split taken place there; had no quarrel taken place in the Senate between Douglas on the one hand and the entire body of the Southern Senators on the other; were the pending controversy touching Slavery in the Territories confined to a few leaders, instead of being diffused through the masses of the party, and made the turning-point of the Presidential nomination; were there no fire-enters on the one side anxious to precipitate the South into extremes, and no Donglas on the other, satisfied that he has yielded too much already, and that the only hope of securing the vote of a single Northern State is to yield nothing

something like the Tennessee resolution. As matters stand, and after all that has passed, that trick is altogether too transparent. We are inclined to think that the Baltimore Convention, if it is able to stand at all, must be content to stand upon the platform adopted at Charleston.

PRO-SLAVERY TYRANNY.

The boasted unanimity of the South, in opposition to "Black Republicanism," is precisely that which has long been maintained in Austria, France and Naples, and by like means. There are but very few avowed Republicans in the Slave States, simply because no one can be an active Republican and stay there, save in a few localities along the border, unless he takes his life in his hand and holds it at the mouth of the pistol, as Cassius M. Clay does. Hundreds who have subscribed and paid for THE TRIBUNE are not allowed to receive it; thousands who would gladly take and pay for it are deterred from so doing by terror. The Republican party is daily defamed in fifteen States of the Union, but not allowed a hearing in reply. To circulate the facts whereon we rest the justification of our faith is prosecuted and punished as a felony; while to advocate our principles and nominate tickets in their behalf would, throughout nine-tenths of the Slave region, expose free white men to be hunted like wild beasts. And thereupon we are taunted with being a sectional party! Whose fault is that? John Van Buren is said to have remarked lately

that there was no despotism in Europe which could compare in cruelty and meanness with that now tyranizing in the Slave States; and gave as a reason that the European despots had such a number of subjects that they were obliged to establish some general rules of action; while an enlightened public sentiment, together with a desire of maintaining characters for generosity, had given to their conduct some show of justice and liberality. But, said the Prince, your little one-horse despots are not restrained by any such considerations, and do not govern even by anything so respectable as their absolute will, being often controlled more by the merest caprice. An occurrence of the last week furnishes evidence in affirmation of these views. John B. Brown is a farmer and dairyman residing in the County of Alexandria, Va., about four miles from the Long Bridge, on the farm formerly owned by the late Gov. Van Ness. For many years since the purchase of this farm, he has supplied a goodly portion of the citizens of Washington with milk, and a variety of other necessary products of his well-cultivated land. Being man of mind and much observation, he had naturally become a Republican, State and was a delegate from his to the late National Convention at Chicago. Thist of course, greatly enraged the fire-eating Democracy of his neighborhood. One day last week, being in the City of Washington, he procured from the Post-Office his papers-THE TRIBUNE, The Baltimore Sun, and The Washington Star. He also obtained, during the day, four copies of the Helper Compend, not for circulation, but for the use of himself and his family. Such is the lynx-eyed espionage of the despotism to which we have alluded, that Mr. Brown had hardly crossed the Long Bridge, on his way home, before he was seized, searched, and, for having these terrible publications in his pocket, he was hurried

"Owen Southerland, living on Green River, in Casey County, some four or five miles above Liberty, who is a man now about eighty years old, by his own energy industry and economy, assisted by his industrious and frugal housewife, acquired a very large estate, a part of which is some fifty-five or rity-seven slaves. A month or two ago, it became noised about in the County that he was about to set his slaves free by deed of manning the state of the stat County that he was about to set his slaves free by deed of mannimission. His grand-children, some of them, and his son in-law, McWhorier, becoming satisfied that such was his purpose, and that he would soon execute it, instituted legal proceedings, charging that he was in his doiage and rather imbedie, and especially that his negroes had an undue influence over him, and that on this account he was incompetent to control his property, and prayed an inquiry into the matter with the view of having a and prayed an inquiry into the matter with the view of naving a committee appointed for him to take care of his property. He executed a deed freeing all his slaves, and was preparing to re-move them from the State, when the plaintiffs had an attach-ment issued sgainst them, and they were detained. The cuse-came up for trial week before last, at the Casey Circuit Court,

but was continued until next November term."

—Can't the adjourned Democratic National Concention or its Richmond shadow, say a word for this unhappy man ! Where are the "rights of proper-'ty" and their Constitutional guaranties, when a free, white citizen is thus treated ! If it is so important to secure a slaveholder's right to his own negroes in Nebraska, why shouldn't he be afforded a kindred liberty to "do as he likes with his own" in Kentucky also !

MISSOURI.

In 1856, the Republicans of Missouri saw fit to run no Electoral Ticket, but, though in good part of German birth, they cast several thousand votes for the Fillmore Electors-a favor which, we believe, was not reciprocated in a single State of the Union. Mr. Fillmore's vote was thereby carried heavily above Buchanan's in St. Louis, and strengthened in other Counties. This year, the Republicans have a full Electoral Ticket for Lincoln and Hamlin, with eight well-established journals supporting and commending it. Of course, they will not carry the State, but they will make a beginning, from which four years of Republican administration at Washington will tend to develop a thrifty and vigorous growth. Missouri is each year exporting or emancipating her slaves, and rapidly increasing her Free-Labor population, so that our ardent hope that she may soon take her stand on the Republican side is based on the simple continuance of existing tendencies. It is her clear interest to be a Free State forthwith. If every slave in the State were to-morrow bought and sent away at the cost of her landholders. those landholders would be enriched by the operation; for the process would double the value of her real estate, which is already many times the value of her slaves. A new census of St. Louis has just been taken-

very imperfectly. The Democrat says-showing the following results:

We doubt that there is another large city in the further-it might be possible to carry through

Union with a proportionally smaller Negro population than St. Louis, even admitting that the foregoing exhibit is deficient by one-third.

-No candidate for Governor has yet been brought forward either by the Republican or the "Union" party; yet we can hardly believe that Claiborne F. Jackson will be permitted to walk over the course. Col. James S. Rollins-who would have run and been elected had Mr. Bates been nominated for President at Chicago-now prefers to canvass the Hd District for Congress. That District has hitherto voted as follows:

1856.-Anderson (Am.), 8,876 Richmond (Dem.), 8,149

Anderson, being Pro-Slavery, was by this time accounted a pretty good National Democrat; so his election proves nothing. But the District voted in '57 for Governor and in '56 for President

as follows:				
	-157	. Gor.		Pres't.
Cos.	Rollins.	Stewart.	Fillmore.	Buchanan.
Audrain		392	565	521
Beone	1.399	875	1,329	958
Callaway	1.003	808	1,095	805
Lincoln	586	898	572	816
Marion	1.107	616	1,321	727
Monroe		731	1.012	762
Montgomery.	200	342	603	365
Pike		1.105	1,131	1.113
Ralls		364	534	369
St. Charles		396	583	772
Warren		301	378	369
THE PERSON NAMED IN	-			
Total	8,576	6,828	9,123	7,607
Rolling's		48. Fillme	ore's maj	1,516.

In the IVth (St. Joseph) District, H. B. Branch is the Republican candidate, with two Democratic opponents. James Craig (Dem.) was elected here in '58 by 12,439 votes to 7,824 for Adams, of uncertain politics.

John S. Phelps (Dem.) is again a candidate in the VIth (South-Western) District, and will of course be elected. The District is very large, very ignorant, and intensely Democratic.

In the 1st (St. Louis) District, Messrs, Blair and Barrett will doubtless again be rival candidates, but whether Breckinridge (American) will also run again is dubious. We have seen no indication that he will. The vote, as returned two years ago, stood-

Blair....6,631 Breck'rdge...5,668 Barrett....7,057 Barrett over Blair.....426

The House has just unseated Barrett and seated Blair, on the ground of an enormous fraudulent vote polled for Barrett. Mr. Blair's friends exult heartily over the decision, which is thus announced in The St. Louis Democrat :

JUSTICE DONE-THE CONTESTED SEAT AWARDED to Mr. Blairs.—Our dispatches this morning contain the highly gratifying announcement that Mr. Blair has been sworn in a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Barrett having been declared not entitled to the seat which he occupied up to yesterday Merinoon. The rights of the electoral body of Si Louis are thus vindicated at last. Fraud, terrorism, and all th Louis are thus vindicated at last. Fraud, terrorism, and all the illicit appliances and contrivances of corrupt electioneering stand rebuked and humiliated before the nation. It was not a mere personal triumph that Mr. Blair sought in prosecuting his rightful claims before Congress. It was the integrity of the out raged ballot-box, and the supremacy of legal suffrage that he is bored to restore; and now that success has crowned his efforts, he and the tribunal whose justice he invoked against foul wrong and gross corruption, deserve the gratitude of all good clizens, whatever their personal or political predilections may be. As a and gross corruption, deserve the gratitude of all good cltizens, whatever their personal or political predilections may be. As it accompaniment to the news proclaiming the triumph of his cause, and as an irrefutable argument in support of its justice, we publish the majority report. We are satisfied that whoever peruses this report, will unhealtatingly indorse the action of the House of Representatives. Probably no case of a contested election before Congress, has received a mere through investigation than this. The data before the Committee were abundant beyond comparison. The case of the late member was conducted by able lawyers; and it was not until after long deliberation and the fullest consideration of the subject, that a de-

beyond comparison. The case of the late member was conducted by able lawyers; and it was not until after long de liberation and the fullest consideration of the subject, that a decision was rendered by the Committee.

Shortly after the news was received here, Mr. Blair's personal freedom.

And what must be the character of a social system that shows such horror at the disposition of the people to read and investigate the publications of the day? May we not say of such despots, in the language of an ancient volume: "Ye hate the "light because your deeds are evil"?

—Or, take another case, just developed in Kentucky, where a son-in-law and two or three grand-children of an aged slaveholder, named Southerland, have joined in a suit to compel him to continue a slaveholder, against his own conscience and will.

The case is thus stated in The Somerset [Ky.]

Educator—a Pro-Slavery journal:

Owen Southerland, llving on Green River, in Casey County.

**Description and the fullest consideration of the subject, that a decision was rendered by the Committee.

Shortly after the news was received here, Mr. Blair's personal and pellications fiving guns, making speeches, and parading the streets with transpareucies and bands of music. The Democrat office was the object of some very flattering demonstrations, inclindant friends began to evince their joy at the result by ainding bondires, firing guns, making speeches, and parading the streets with transpareucies and bands of music. The Democrat office was the object of some very flattering demonstration, inclinding ascernade from the procession. Mr. Blair's residence was then visited, and initially surplemental strains. Mayor Filley and the Hon. John How were also called upon at their residences, and the latter gentleman acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech appropriate to the occasion. The Lincoln and Hamilin Club room, we noticed, was brilliantly illuminated and gayly festooned. Indeed, the burst of rejoicing with which the news was halled was not less complimenta

A BAD INVESTMENT.

If there be any confiding traders in this metropolis who have parted with hard money to secure the soft smiles of The Southern Confederacy, the eminent black-mail newspaper printed in Atlanta. Ga., we beg leave, in the most neighborly way, to call their attention to the fact that there is a row in that office, which may result in the disintegration, rupture, explosion and absolute disappearance from this world of that Champion of Constitutional Merchandise. The Confederacy has two editors, as Dogberry had two cloaks-a Venerable and also a Juvenile Editor: a Patriarchal and also a Youthful Editor; an Old Man in his Dotage and also a Young Man in his Nonage. William Shakespeare long ago remarked that lusty youth and crabbed age cannot live together; and here we have evidence of the truth of the proposition. For we weep to say that the Senior Confederator and the Junior Confederator are at loggerheads. Junior thinks the bolt of the Southern Delegates from the Charleston Convention one of the most beautiful movements of modern times. Senior thinks the seceding gentlemen sheer donkeys. Junior takes occasion, while Senior is enjoying one of those naps which are the solace of senility, to insert in the columns of The Confederacy "extracts and squibs" calculated to aid and comfort the Charleston runaways. Senior wakes up and repudiates the "extracts and squibs" of the Junior. Young man publishes a card, and " assumes the responsibility." So stand affairs at present. Junior dissolving the Democratic party in one column-Senior pathetically mending it in another; Junior knocking down-Senior picking up; Junior smashing-Senior reuniting; Junior for war-Senior for peace; Junior advancing his private principles-Senior advancing his private principles: Junior asserting-Senior repudiating: Junior snubbing-Senior complaining more grievously than grammatically that Junior destroys "all that we have or may say." Of course, there will be a bad and bloody battle in that office before long. Junior will pull Senior's venerable nose: Senior will smite Junior's rosy cheeks; Junior will "revolve," so to speak, with all six barrels, upon Senior: who will, in turn, carve with his faithful Bowie the neat limbs of the Junior, and the tender lines of his countenance. Forms both human and typographical will be covered with gore: two corpses, followed by the weeping devil, will be borne from the establishment; and The Southern Confederacy will be heard of no more forever.

What, in this distressing event, will become

chusetts. As a member of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Dawes not only devoted himself to a careful investigation of the voluminous evidence in the case, but succeeded in bringing it before the House, in spite of the opposition of the supporters of Barrett in the Committee, who had determined to prevent the question from being acted on during the Commerce of this Metropolis, we have hardly the present session. Then in the House, the arguthe courage to inquire. Millions upon millions ment on Mr. Blair's side, was presented with great have been staked upon the prosperity and perpetact and ability, not only in the report which Mr. tuity of the The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy. To Dawes made from the Election Committee, but

Gracerica, Prociniona. and closed the debate on the subject. Indeed cash has been paid. To propitiate this powerful creature, breakfasts have been spread, lunches while the Republicans cooperated in this brillian prepared, dinners ordered and eaten, suppers commanded and swallowed, cigars presented and smoked, coaches for suburban drives chartered, the mysteries of the New-York Bacchus celebrated. and the rites of the New-York Venus observed in her ten-dollar temples. Good Heavens! Who shall estimate the uncertainty of human affairs? While The Atlanta Confederacy continued in good working order, of course, Southern patronage poured in and Southern bills grew longer and longer; and possibly, though not certainly, Southern remittances larger and more numerous. But, alas! The Atlanta Confederacy-the fact must not be concealed, though dry goods grow damp with the tears of despairing salesmen-The Atlanta Confederacy is no longer effective. Its "grind" has become, to quote the elegant Mantilini, "dem'd " horrid." Its Senior and its Junior have "clinched." It is neither fish nor flesh-it is neither for Union nor for Disunion, but for bothit has scandalously deserted the cause of Constitutional Dry Goods to indulge in a family fight, and with hideous treason, it has left the United States of America to shift for themselves. Gentlemen who "stood treat" upon many memorable and merry occasions, had better post their ledgers, take an account of stock, send for their lawyers,

8472.000.

and prepare for an act of insolvency.

Both Houses of Congress having passed, and the President approved, a bill adding twenty-five per cent. to the pay of all officers of the Navy, Congress has just added \$472,000 to the Navy Appropriation bill to defray this new charge on the Treasury. And this is to be the annual cost of this addition to the pay of a body of functionaries already exorbitantly paid, not half of them having anything to do.

The passage of this bill illustrates the habitual recklessness with which Public Money is squandered. This bill was not seriously discussed in either House. There was not even one champion of justice and economy in either to call the Yeas and Nays upon it: or, if there was, he could not find the fifth of a quorum to second his demand. Congress and the President have piled Half a Million per annum upon the shoulders of the People-equivalent to contracting a new National Debt of Ten Millions-with no more thought or care than a drunken prodigal would call for another julep. This matter has nothing to do with party politics,

and therefore will not attract general attention. Only a very few will probably give any earnest, persistent heed to it. But if even those few would look to the matter when the nominating conventions of their respective parties for Congress shall next be held, and should then and there ventilate the topic and ask the several aspirants for seats in Congress, "Will you, if nominated, try to have the pay of our Naval Officers reduced to the standard of 1858?"-they may be instrumental in saving the country half a million dollars per annum. We are resolved that at least one shall try the experi-While most of the city journals are ringing the

raises of that "just Judge," the Hon. Aristides

D. Russell, because in one instance he has seen fit

to disregard the custom of letting off political par-

tisans convicted of crime with a merely nominal

punishment, and, in spite of the petitions and

prayers of sympathetic pugs, prigs, and pugilists, and the letters of sundry public officers, sent the unfortunate young Riley to ruminate in Sing Sing for two years, we would suggest that if he deserved so much praise for punishing this one influential scoundrel, how much the more does he deserve to be censured for his-notorious shortcomings in this respect heretofore. We will not go further back than the case of Captain Stone, of the steamboat Plymouth Rock. His assailant, a ruffianly runner. boarded his vessel, and, being ordered off, beat him almost to death. In spite of the very partial charge of the Judge in his favor, the man was conricted, and deserved to be sent to Sing S Russell, however, fined him six cents, and apolo gized for the law which compelled him to inflict even this nominal penalty. Such conduct on his part is by no means exceptional. It is well known that he will go to the rescue of just such fellows as this Riley, and release them from arrest, in the dead of night, as, for instance, in the case of the pugilists arrested by the Buffalo authorities. We might cite many instances in which he has failed to discharge his duty as a Judge of the Sessions: but one shall suffice: On the first of May last or thereabouts, Jim Irving and Frank McCabe, two sporting men and shoulder-hitters, indicted for brutally beating a policeman while in the discharge of his duty, were called for trial in the Sessions before him; and not appearing, their bail was forfeited, and an officer was directed to attach their persons and bring them up for trial the next day. That evening the two fugitives from justice met, with other friends of Heenan, at the Malta Saloon, and ever since then have walked about the city as free as air; but they have never been brought up for trial, and no one, from the Hon. Aristides D. Russell down, has offered to take them into custody. The forfeiture of their bail, too, was doubtless a sham, the amount never having been collected from the sureties, and it probably never will be. See, too, how McCabe escaped from the consequences of breaking Editor Thomson's nose; while of Irving we can count more than half a dozen instances where he has assaulted unoffending persons, two or three of them policemen, for one of whom he gouged out an eye. And yet we find our 'just City Judge" virtually conniving at the escape of these offenders-ordering in open Court their arrest, but winking at the failure of the officers to carry that order into effect. While ruffians like these can break the laws, assail orderly citizens, beat the police, and laugh to scorn the farce of bringing them to punishment, this glorification of Russell for "unswerving devotion to "duty" is disgusting.

It ought to be generally understood, that the credit of carrying through the House of Representatives, the resolution which ousted Mr. Barrett, of St. Louis, and gave the seat to Francis P. Blair, jr., belongs particularly to Mr. Dawes, of Massa-Monday. secure both, checks have been drawn and hard | especially in the speeches with which he opened

act of justice, it is to Mr. Dawes, above all, that the First District of Missouri is indebted for the present position of its popular Representative as a Member of the House. THE LATEST NEWS

EMBELANT PERHISTRIAL SAVINGS HAVE,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington,

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 12, 1860. THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. Karns, of Reading, appeared before the Covode Committee, and testified that he was a contractor on the Union canal extension, and employed about 150 Irishmen. He had sent to him a large number of the naturalization papers, alleged to e fraudulent, which were procured from R. M. Browne, an employee of the Navy Yard. He received some of these under franks of Democratic Members. Some two or three hundred of them were still left in his possession. Several thousands of these papers were circulated through Pennsylvania; some bearing the seal of a prothonotary who was now dead, and others in blank.

Mr. Cobb also appeared in reference to his communications with Mr. Cox, about the time of the English bill, to which Gen. Geiger had referred in his testimony.

Mr. Wendell concluded his evidence on various points, but without any new or important features. The Committee then adjourned till Thursday morning, with a view of receiving a report of progress,

unless called together in the meantime by the

Cave Johnson is indisposed to accept the Comnissionership to adjudicate the Paraguay claims, This was probably understood when the President made the appointment to enable him to fill the vacancy during the recess. THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF WEST POINT.

THE PARAGUAY CLAIMS.

There is much competition for the vacancy soon

to be created in the Superintendency of West Point, to be made vacant by the expiration of Col, Delafield's term of service. The President inclines to the appointment of Capt. Gardiner, and the Secretary of War to Capt. Wallen. It properly belongs to the War Department, and if Mr. Floyd insists upon his rights, it is probable these two will be set aside, and some Major in the army selected as a compromise. THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

it came from the House, which opens it to compe-tition like the mail contracts, within the limitation

The Pacific Telegraph bill passed the Senate as

of \$40,000 per annum. THE ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Wilson's resolution to extend the time of adjournment to the 28th inst. was not taken up today, and there is an indisposition on the part of the Democratic side to adopt it, believing that the

necessary business can be transacted by the 18th inst., as originally fixed, or within a day or two

The adjournment of the Richmond Convention over to the 21st proves it to be nothing more than a mere tender to the Baltimore Convention, as anticipated. The delegates go there with the intention of seceding, unless their demands be conceded. If refused, they will set up an independent candidate.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. Pearce succeeded in carrying an amendment

through the Senate to the Appropriation bill, to abolish the Art Commission which was established to control the decoration of the Capitol. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad has barely a chance of consideration, when the Committees are called in the

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Mr. Mason will submit a majority report to the Harper's Ferry Committee on Thursday, after which Mr. Collamer will prepare the views of the minority, and both will be presented to the Senate

THE HOUSE AND THE APPROPRIATIONS. The House has now completed all the appropriations, and is only delayed in consequence of the arrearages in the Senate.

To the Associated Press.

on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12, 1860. The Covede Committee has nearly closed its labors. The Covode Committee has heavy cross.

No more witnesses are to be summoned. The testimony has been printed as the examination progressed.

These Cabinet officers have been examined, namely, mony has been printed as the examination progressed.
Three Cabinet officers have been examined, namely,
Messrs. Black, Thompson, and Cobb. From them
nothing especially important has been elicited. The
last named, this morning stated that he never had,
either by himself or with the President, any interview
or communication of any kind with Representative
Cox before, during, or after the pending English bill.
There was other evidence coxroborative of the trath
of this general statement, and that this gentleman
sought no office or influence with the Administration in
connection with his public conduct.

sought no office or influence with the Administration in connection with his public conduct.

J. D. Andrews, late United States Consul for Canada and New-Brunswick, has presented to Congress, through the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a memorial showing the importance of the Reciprocity treaty, and protesting against the complaints of locally-affected districts being received as indications of the public opinion of the commercial interests of the United States, and asks that if any change be made, it shall be in enlarging the basis of the treaty, perfecting and not destroying it. The memorial embraces important statistics in support of this view of the question.

question.

The Senate have appointed Messrs, Johnson of Tennessee, Doolittle, and Brown, their conferees on the zecond Homestead bill Conference. The House conferees are Messrs, Aldrich, Colfax, and Curry. They meet te-morrow morning. The differences between the two bills are quite decided, but it is understood that all the enforcements of the conference of the conferen all the conferees are analous to reconcile them, if possible, without sacrificing the principle deemed essential

in each house.

The Senate amended the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill by striking out the part in relation to advertising for scaled proposals, i.e., and inserted in lieu thereof a direction to make a contract with Zenas Barnum and others for the construction of the line. As thus amended, the House amendment was concurred in. The House has yet to act upon the bill.

Mr. Greeley's Letter to Mr. Seward.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11, 1860.

The letter of Horace Greeley to Senator Seward, of which so much has been said lately, has been placed by Mr. Seward in the hands of Mr. Weed, and by the latter it will be returned to Mr. Greeley for publication

Murder in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, June 12, 1860. A man named Wm. Smith, a planter, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, was murdered by a slave on Saturday. The slave was apprehended and burnt at the stake on

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Boston, Tuesday, June 12, 1869.

A large portion of the property stolen from Josiah Goodings, jeweler, some days since, was recovered this morning. A young man named Frank Bean is under arrest for the burglary. The value of the property stolen was about \$7.000.

The mails per the steamship Arabia, for Liverpod via Halifax, will close at 61 o'clock to-morrow moraing, but she will not leave her dock until about 9.